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The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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June 8, 1918. Temperature 6 a.m. 74 2 p.m. 80
Humidity 95

June 8, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 78 2 p.m. 80
Humidity 96

WEATHER FORECAST
FAIR.

Barometer 29.75

7964 日十三月四

SATURDAY, JUNE 8, 1918.

大澤禮 號八月大英港香

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PER ANNUM.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE BIG BATTLE.

DEVELOPING INTO A SECOND BATTLE OF MARNE.

THE ALLIES CONFIDENT.

London, June 8.
The battle has not diminished the anxiety for the strategic situation of the conflict which is developing into a second Battle of the Marne and of far greater intensity than the first. The newspapers frankly recognise the extraordinary nature of the German military feats, but point out that the Allies have the advantage today as compared with 1914. There is no question now of the war ending by a single stroke in the enemy's favour. With resources and resolution those who would protect Western Civilisation are confronting the Germans. There is abundant evidence that the moral of both armies and the public of Great Britain and France, are unshaken and it inspires confidence that the situation is in no way past retrieving.

A Mass of Allied Reserves.

London, June 8.
Reuter's correspondent at Paris states that the evening newspapers do not deny the extent of the danger, but are confident the enemy's furious efforts to shake the position of the flanks will fail. They expect there will shortly be a change in the situation when the German endeavouring to extend their battlefront will be forced to turn aside from the central objective to engage the Allied reserves, only a portion of which have up to the present been employed. A great mass of reserves have been placed in positions which will enable them to make a violent counter-stroke. The newspapers point out that there are mountain positions south of Rheims and if the railway is cut it can be replaced by roads, while as regards the contingency of the advance to Paris by the easier way of the Oise Valley, the enemy would have been forcibly checked at all points where he might attempt it.

"Torrent" of Enemy Men and Material.

London, June 8.
A Havas correspondent on the French front states that the Germans are ceaselessly bringing up reinforcements. Torrents of men, material and supplies are pouring along the roads and railways. But the Allies with supreme heroism are holding the flanks, fighting every foot of the ground, launching repeated counter-attacks and inflicting heavy losses. Numerous positions have frequently been taken and retaken and only finally given up when the ground was strewn with German corpses. The correspondent says that the next two days should fix the character of the battle.

The Crown Prince's Advance.

London, June 8.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam the *Nord Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung*, says the Crown Prince's advance is closely related to the previous wedge driven towards Amiens and the north, which General Foch's main army is waiting. With the revival of the offensive the artillery battle is growing stronger in Picardy, Flanders and Artois. "Who can say?" asks the journal, "whether General Foch is right?"

Progress by Allied Troops.

London, June 7.
A French communique states:—Isolated actions continue in the day time. At several points our troops, supported by tanks, progressed and took prisoners west of Longpont. An attack by Franco-British between Oureq and the Marne advanced the line a kilometre in the region of Neuilly-Lapontine, taking 270 prisoners. The Germans between the Marne and Rheims delivered a series of local attacks. A violent attempt at Champsant completely failed. Further north the Germans captured the village of Brigny and the Hill, south of the village. The British counter-attacked and recaptured the Hill. We also recovered a little of the ground which the Germans took in the morning south-west of St. Euphrasie. There has been nothing noteworthy elsewhere. Nineteen enemy aeroplanes were killed and forced down on June 5. Twenty-five tons of explosives were dropped during the night in an enemy zone.

Aviators Active.

London, June 7.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reporting on aviation states:—We dropped twenty tons of bombs on June 5 on targets, including camps, railways and billets, also at Arras and the railway stations and Zebrugges seaplane base. Long-distance day-bombers heavily attacked the railway station and barracks at Treves, the railway station at Metz and the railway at Karlsruhe. All our machines returned. We brought down seven hostile machines and drove down three during the day. Four British machines are missing. During the night bombers dropped thirteen tons of bombs on St. Quentin, Bueigny, Cambrai and Arras railway stations. All the machines returned. Long distance bombers the same night dropped five tons of bombs with good results on Metz and railway stations and Thionville railway sidings. In the morning of June 6 we heavily attacked Coblenz railway station with good results. We observed bursts on a railway line. All the machines returned.

Germans Bomb Another Hospital.

London, May 31 (delayed).
Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters, telegraphing on May 31, says:—The Germans have bombed another British hospital, inflicting numerous casualties. The scene of the latest attack is in the neighbourhood of a little town many miles from the front and is an isolated group of buildings. It has been a hospital since the outbreak of the war and upon every roof and every wing the Red Cross is painted. The bombing occurred at half-past twelve on Wednesday night. The weather was most fine and clear and the landscape was flooded with moonlight. Four bombs were dropped in the immediate vicinity of the hospital from machines flying at a low altitude. A fifth fell on one of the wings in which a number of the staff were sleeping and in the operation room of which an officer was undergoing surgical treatment. The explosion wrecked the building, burying many people.

A German Report.

London, May 31 (delayed).
A German communique says:—We have crossed the Soissons-Harmon Road. South of Fere-en-Tardenois we have reached the Marne. South of Neule and west of Rheims we have captured Germigny, Queux and Thillois. The total number of prisoners exceeds 45,000. We have also taken over four hundred guns and one thousand machine guns.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE BIG BATTLE.

Enemy Pressure Unrelaxed.

London, May 31 (delayed).
Reuter's correspondent at the French Headquarters, telegraphing on May 31, says:—There is no sign of relaxation in the German pressure. The enemy on the right, in spite of the most gallant resistance, has been able to push out his line north and south of Soissons astride the Aisne in the centre. His advance parties are still progressing. Along the whole front detachments of German infantry are steadily filtering through the woods along the valleys wherever there is a weak spot in the thinly held French line. The roads are filled with refugees carrying household goods and pushing vehicles of all descriptions. They all wear brave faces and seem amused and interested by the sights. The enemy has been able to maintain daily progress by constantly feeding his front with fresh troops. Over forty German divisions have already been identified and a larger number must have been engaged. The heaviest fighting yesterday was along the valley of the Orise and attacks and counter-attacks alternated across the valley from east to west. The division attacking this morning dashed across the valley and recaptured Bray-le-Sec and pushed as far as Moyat, on the east side of the river. The Germans counter-attacked in great strength and re-established the line after most bitter fighting. Further south in the region of Hartennes another battle is raging and the Germans are supported by numerous tanks. Wherever there is a chance of success we do not hesitate to counter-attack against superior numbers, even though the almost hopeless to delay the enemy. On the extreme right the Franco-British are gallantly holding the line in front of Rheims. Yesterday the French stormed and captured a group of hills north of Rheims on the bank of the Aisne, known as the Courcy Horsemen. The French were later driven out by a German counter-attack, but they achieved the object of gaining precious time. One of the most memorable stories of the battle is of three French battalions which were surrounded in the Ailette Valley on the morning of May 27 and cut off from the army. From the first their position was hopeless for they could neither be relieved nor helped. They sent a carrier pigeon saying that they would fight to the last. They must have held out for forty-eight hours for the last message was received on the afternoon of May 28 and repeated the assurance that they would fight to the end.

A French Manoeuvre.

London, June 1 (delayed).
Reuter's correspondent at the French Headquarters says:—Our retreat from the Ailette line on to the line north of Blancourt and Epargny is far more a manoeuvre by the French than a fresh German success. The German advance from Soissons left us with an awkward salient exposed to a flank attack from the new German line between the Ailette and the Aisne. Consequently when the enemy pressure began we retired gradually, fighting rearguard actions to the new line of defence, inflicting the greatest possible loss. The operation, which widens the base of the enemy salient, was effected practically without a casualty. Our troops to the right of the enemy's main advance are stoutly holding the plateau west of the Orise Valley, between Soissons and Hartennes. The Germans in the centre have not seriously progressed for the last twelve hours. On the right we are still holding firmly west and north of Rheims, around which the Germans now hold almost a complete semi-circle. On the whole the enemy has gained nothing of importance on the whole battlefield during the last twelve hours. We are still holding by inferior numbers the enemy on the whole front.

The Hun's Treachery.

London, May 31 (delayed).
In compliance with a British promise there were no allied aerial attacks made yesterday throughout the Rhineland, but the festival of Corpus Christi in Paris, which city as the *Westminster Gazette* remarks is certainly not less devout, putting its claim at the lowest, than Cologne, was celebrated under a bombardment by the long range guns. Shells were falling in the city all day, achieving a direct hit on a church and during the day causing eighteen to be killed and wounded. This is yet another illustration of the German contempt for the most sacred engagements. The least that could be expected was that Germany would observe towards Paris the same consideration she solicited on behalf of Cologne. Following the day time bombardments, it is typical of the Huns that they followed up the treachery by an air raid at night.

The Abyss Between Britain and Germany.

London, June 8.
The *Times*, in commenting on the bombardment of Paris on Good Friday and on Corpus Christi Day, when the Germans hit a church, killing or wounding eighteen persons and contrasting this with the British acquiescence to the Archbishop of Cologne's request not to bomb Cologne on Corpus Christi Day, says that the simple narration of these facts reveals the abyss that divides the English and German conceptions of what the Vatican organ recently called "respect towards religious convictions and the rights attached to them." It indicates also what Allied nations are inevitably tending to feel in regard to the bearing of the Vatican towards these incompatible conceptions. The British people are grateful for the humane efforts of the Pope on behalf of their prisoners, and they note also that the Vatican disclaims all part in and previous knowledge of the recent action of the Irish Catholic Bishops, but they are uncertain whether the Vatican is not neutral towards the high moral and religious issues underlying the war issues, in regard to which they regard neutrality as inadmissible. They feel that this war is essentially a contest between right and wrong, between organised devilry and the principles of Christian civilisation. Hitherto they have seen no unmistakable sign that the Holy See is unreservedly with the right and against the wrong, they have seen to their regret many signs in many countries that the Roman Catholic hierarchy has been with the wrong and against the right, and now they see that when, through the good offices of the Pope, their Government accedes on religious and humane grounds to a request of the German Emperor for the Roman Church that British airmen shall refrain from certain acts of war so as not to disturb the celebration of a great Roman Catholic solemnity by German Catholics, the German Government sanctions and commits acts of war against defenceless French Catholics on the occasion of that very solemnity. Therefore, they await some clear condemnation by the Holy See of this latest German outrage and of the effort, it implies to Head of the Roman Church. Otherwise, their judgment will be irrevocably fixed.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE BIG BATTLE.

Enemy Pushing on to Paris.

London, June 1 (delayed).
Reuter's correspondent at Paris, telegraphing on June 1, says that the morning papers report the symptoms more and more reassuring. The intentions of the enemy are clearer from the attempt to face westwards and push on to Paris. We yielded some ground before this new push but we hold fast on the Aisne and Oureq. Vigorous counter-attacks are a prelude to an arrest of the enemy advance. There was animation in the Lobbies yesterday, the Deputies commenting most pleasantly on the news brought by Delegates from the front. The details cannot be published for military reasons but the Delegates had an excellent impression of the moral of the reserves who are about to hurl themselves at the invader.

GERMANY AND HOLLAND.

Attempts to Prevent Supplies.

London, June 8.
Reuter learns that the Germans are doing everything possible to prevent Holland from securing the supplies which the Allies have placed at her disposal consequent upon the taking over of Dutch shipping. As an instance, in connection with the offer for the steamer Kennemerland to go to Holland with supplies on condition that another vessel sails from Holland, Germany actually refused to allow any Dutch merchant sea traffic to continue. Thus, owing to German threats the Dutch Government have had to prohibit the sea-going of all Dutch vessels, except sailing and fishing vessels. The Allies pay good rates for Dutch vessels taken over, but Germany refuses to allow any seaborne trading, thereby not only ruining the Dutch shipowner but endeavouring to starve the Dutch population.

THE AERIAL ATTACK ON ZEEBRUGGE.

London, June 7.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam the *Telegraph's* Flushing and frontier correspondents report a long and heavy aerial attack on Zebrugges on the night of May 30/31. A great explosion was heard at one o'clock in the morning attributed to the blowing up of the powder magazine. The entire surroundings and the sky were brilliantly lit up. High flames were observed. Similar occurrences were observed from Ramsgate cliffs.

PROPOSED REFORMS IN INDIA.

London, June 1.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Simla the Government of India has framed a resolution outlining a policy for more complete local self-government, including an increased elective element, lower and wider franchise, and extended financial and administrative powers. Other recommendations are foreshadowed to embrace the Indian Station of Services and Constitutional Reforms.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

MORE GERMAN BARBARITY.

Horrible scenes at Bombed Hospital.
Paris, May 31 (Delayed).
The newspapers unanimously condemn the fresh sacrilege by the Germans in bombarding Paris similarly as on Good Friday and Easter Sunday, regardless of the generosity of the British in agreeing to the request of the Cardinal of Cologne to respect the Corpus Christi celebration. It is emphasized that girl communicants knelt to receive the sacred Host amidst the noise of explosions.

A Berne message states that the German action has produced a painful impression throughout Switzerland.

London, June 8.
Correspondents at Headquarters describing the bombing of a British hospital on Corpus Christi morning says a German airmen lit a flare to make sure of the target. A bomb smashed the upper storey of the hospital and timbers and masonry crashed to the lower floors killing and burying the patients, including an officer who was being operated upon. A doctor describing the scene says that nothing more terrible could be imagined than that of the nurses and surgeons gathered round the unconscious patient. All were buried in the ruins and killed almost immediately. The whole hospital wing was ablaze. The staircase to an adjoining building was destroyed and the patients here had to be rescued with ladders. While the rescue work was in progress another raider dropped five bombs in the vicinity, fortunately harmlessly. Then a long range gun started shelling the adjoining village. Several "Wacs" were killed in a shelter. The bombed hospital stood isolated, in a conspicuous position, and no military establishments were near it.

THE ITALIAN FRONT.

Enemy Concentrating.

London, June 8.
Reuter's correspondent at Italian Headquarters, reporting on May 31st, says the opinion is that enemy action is imminent. Reinforcements have arrived from Russia and their artillery which was sent to the Western Front has returned. There is every sign of a formidable concentration of men and material. The Emperor Karl visited the front and presided at an Army Council.

THE DERBY.

London, June 4.
The Derby resulted: Gainsborough, 1; Blink, 2; Treclare, 3. Thirteen starters. Won by a length and a half with two lengths between second and third. Betting 8 to 1 Gainsborough, 100 to 1 Blink, 21 to 1 Treclare.
(Continued on page 5.)

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph".)

LADY RANDOLPH CHURCHILL.

London, June 8.
Lady Randolph Churchill was married to-day at a Paddington Registry office to Lieutenant Parth. Those present included Mr. Winston Churchill, the bride's son.

CHURCH SERVICES.

St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong.

2nd Sunday after Trinity, 9th June, 1918. Holy Communion (7.50 a.m.) Service: Merbecke. Hymns: 238, 317, 208, 551. Matins (11 a.m.) Responses: Ferial. Venite: Savage. Psalms: 44. Turt. Te Deum: Woodward. Smart. Turt. Benedictus: Garrett. Hymns: 211, (T. 154), 549. God Save the King. N.B.—Psalm 44, verses 1, 2, 5, 6, 9, 16, 17, 23, 26, in unison. Hymn: 211, verses 1, 4, 6, in unison. Hymn: 549, verses 1, 4, in unison. Holy Communion (12 noon.) Evensong (6 p.m.) Responses: Ferial. Psalms: 47. Davy. 49. Pymar. Middle Voluntary: Romance. Gull-mant. Magnificat: Cooke (16th century). Nunc Dimittis: Rim-bault (16th century). Hymns: 266, 162, 22. N.B.—Psalm 47, verses 1, 2, 5, 6, 9, in unison. Psalm 48, verses 1, 5, 9, 13 in unison. Hymn 266, verses 1, 3, in unison. Hymn 152, verses 1, 3, 5, in unison. Hymn 22, verses 1, 4, in unison.

St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon.

2nd Sunday after Trinity, 9th June 1918. Holy Communion at 11.15 a.m. Morning Prayer 11 a.m. Responses: Ferial. Venite: Savage. Psalm: 44. Chants 85 and 87. Psalm 45, Chants 94 and 95. Psalm 46, Chant 90. Te Deum: Oakley in F. Benedictus: Langdon. Hymns: 6, 568, 365 and 552. God Save the King. Evening Prayer 6 p.m. Responses: Ferial. Psalm: 47, Chant 180. W.A. Psalm 48, Chant 98 (Cath. Psalter.) Psalm 49, Chant 99 (Cath. Psalter.) Magnificat: Smart. Nunc Dimittis: Wesley. Hymns: 23 (Tune 12 A. & M.) 315, 195—(Tune 62) and 71 (second tune). Vesper Hymn. God Save the King.

Union Church, Kennedy Road.

Sunday Services, June 9th, Morning 11. Psalm: 121. Hymns: 572, 109, 267. Evening 6. Hymns: 17, 123, 383, 317. Preacher: Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald.

St. Peter's Church, West Point.

Sunday, June 2, 1918. 8 a.m. Holy Communion. 11 a.m. Morning Prayer and Sermon. The Gospel Hall.—(No. 10 and 12 Pedder Street). Weekly Services:—Sunday, Breaking of Bread, 11 a.m. Gospel Meeting, 8 p.m. Tuesday, Exposition of Scripture, 8 p.m. Thursday, Bible Class, 8 p.m. Friday, Bible Class for Ladies, 5.30 p.m. Saturday, Prayer Meeting, 8 p.m.

Wesleyan Methodist Church, Wanchai.

Sunday Morning Service 10.15 a.m. Sunday Evening Service 6 p.m.

Soldiers' and Sailors' Home.

Arsenal Street.—Sunday Evening, Gospel Services 8 p.m.

St. Joseph's Church, Garden Road.

Mass and Sermon at 10 a.m. followed by the Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

Roman Catholic Cathedral, Queen's.

Low Masses at 6, 7, and 9.30 a.m. High Mass at 8 a.m. 5.30 p.m.—Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

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SOLE AGENTS—

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HOTEL MANSIONS.

GENERAL NEWS.

More Dutch Steamers.

San Francisco shipping men state that four Dutch steamers now in Holland, averaging 4,500 tons, will soon be added to the Pacific routes. They will touch Australia, the Philippines and China. The vessels belong to the Van Ommers Corporation. Headquarters offices have been engaged there.

German Text Books.

For the first time since the end of 1916, (says a Japan newspaper) when German books ceased to be sold in this country, about 20,000 German books on chemical industry, medicine, and literature, published in 1916, were imported a few days ago by the Japanese Company. All books on chemical industry had long since been sold out.

Situation in Petrograd.

It is reported from Harbin that the Leningrad Government has issued telegraphic appeals to the Soviets at various places in the Far East asking for a supply of provisions to Petrograd, where the citizens are reported to be on the verge of starvation. It is stated that unless the food situation in Petrograd is improved without delay, the hungry populace may revolt against the Bolshevik Government.

Whaling in Korean Waters.

Whalers of the Oriental Whaling Company with their base at Chongchong, Ulsan District, South Kyongsang Province, have withdrawn from Korean waters, the reason having come to an end on the last day of April. According to a report, during the season, between October last year and April, the whalers caught 161 head, valued at Y494,828. As compared with last year, the figures showed an increase of 19 in the number of whales caught and of Y200,391 in value.

Interned Germans Felled.

Atlanta, Ga., May 4.—An apparent attempt at a wholesale delivery of the German prisoners at Fort McPherson was foiled late yesterday, when the guards discovered a fifty-foot tunnel, leading from under one of the prisoners' barracks toward the double wire fence which encloses the prison camp. It became known to-day. The discovery of the underground passage followed an investigation of a disturbance among the prisoners themselves. In quelling the disorder, the guards had to advance with fixed bayonets before the crowd of angry Germans would disperse. When the disorder had been quieted, guards began a systematic search of the prisoners' quarters and soon discovered the tunnel. The excavation work evidently had continued many days, the Germans having used all possible means to hide evidences of their work.

Cuba and the Allies.

Before returning to Havana recently William E. Gonzales, United States Minister to Cuba, said that it should be a source of gratification to all Americans to know that Cuba is devoting her whole resources to the task of winning the war and aiding the United States. "There have been reports spread by certain people that Germany has been receiving information through Cuba," said Minister Gonzales. "These rumours were promptly investigated, and it was gratifying to know that the vigilance maintained both by the Cuban Government and by representatives of the United States in Cuba has been most effective. The rumours which were current have no basis of truth. Cuba has maintained an internment camp for alien enemies since the first day that she entered the war, and the efficiency in running down would-be disturbers is most assuring in preventing any leakage of information to Germany." "President Moncal and the Cuban Government are sparing no efforts to win the war. Their support in the cause of the United States, which is also their own, is most sincere and whole-hearted." Minister Gonzales said, while the Cuban sugar crop will not be as large as estimated earlier in the season, it will nevertheless be the largest crop of sugar that the island has ever produced. The plans made for moving the sugar crop are progressing favourably despite existing shipping conditions.

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(Published Annually)

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THE LONDON DIRECTORY, 90, 179,

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G. R.

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THERAPION

Prepared by Dr. J. H. P. G. R. 25, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C.

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GENERAL NEWS.

Dutch Shipping.

All sailings of Dutch ships from Dutch ports have been prohibited except sailing vessels and coastal fishing craft. No explanation is given.

Petrograd Breadless.

Distribution of bread in Petrograd has ceased, bread having been replaced by potatoes. Flour is unobtainable, and a popular outbreak is apprehended.

Dr. Sun Yat-sen.

Dr. Sun Yat-sen, with a party of thirty of his followers including Hu Han-min, has departed for Japan, from where he will visit America, says a contemporary.

Lancashire Cotton Output.

The Liverpool Post anticipates a further reduction of the Lancashire cotton output unless the Government can provide more damage for cotton from the United States.

German Regiments' Mutiny.

There has been a mutiny among the German regiments at Weenenberg, in East Prussia, as the result of which several officers were killed. The German High Command sent trustworthy troops who arrested two hundred of the mutineers, ten of whom were immediately shot. Recently another mutiny occurred in the German Regiment No. 375 at Bialystok which prisoners of war, returning from the interior of Russia, supported.

New Source of Paper Supply.

South Africa has discovered a new source of paper supply. About 40,000 tons of bark of the wattle tree are exported annually from South and East Africa for use in our tanneries, and experiments conducted by the Imperial Institute show that the bark, after the tanning properties have been removed, is capable of being converted into excellent wood paper or millboard. The wood of the wattle tree, from which the bark has been removed, is also a source of paper.

President Wilson and France.

On the eve of the German offensive President Wilson sent a message to the French nation in which he says: "For more than 100 years the American people have been waiting for a chance to give the French people proof of their gratitude. With this feeling is now mingled a deep and ardent admiration for the heroism and abnegation of which the French give proof in this terrible conflict between liberty and brute force. American hearts are with the Armies on the blood-stained battlefields of gallant France. The Americans are your brothers in this great, holy and common cause."

HOOKWORM IN YANGTZE VALLEY.

The following notes on hookworm infection (*ankylostomiasis*) and soil pollution in the Yangtze valley are taken from the report by the International Health Board of the Rockefeller Foundation.

During the year 1918 the work of the International Health Board continued to be directed chiefly toward the relief and control of hookworm disease. According to the third annual report published in 1917 a partial infection survey in the Yangtze valley was carried out in 1916 by the Yale Medical School through a subvention by the International Health Board.

The entire valley, so far as examined, was found to be infected, the infection being greatest among farm coolies and miners, particularly in the provinces of Hunan and Kiangsi.

The hookworm problem in China presents unique features because of the economic importance of human excrement as a fertilizer and a source of revenue to communities. It is the only fertilizer available in sufficient quantities to supply agricultural needs. China has no sewerage system. Each night in urban centers the excrement is collected by male and female coolies, who carry it in wooden buckets to temporary storage depots outside the city walls. To these depots, farmers and gardeners go in

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BRANCH OFFICES: NEW YORK (U.S.A.), 90, Broadway Street, 10th Floor, New York, N.Y.

tank boats to purchase supplies which they convey up the waterways to their land. There they dig the excrement into the fields or moisten it with water and sprinkle it over growing vegetation. A relatively light infection in Chinese cities may thus become a serious factor in spreading disease to agricultural districts.

More than 100,000 miners, largely recruited from farmers, who have worked barefoot in the moist lava-infected soil, are employed in the coal and antimony mines of Hunan province alone. The Government authorities and mine owners have weakened to the serious end of the situation and have made inquiry of the Board regarding the nature of hookworm

and possible measures for its control. As a result, a plan of co-operation in a programme of sanitary reform has been entered between the Board and the mining interests of Hunan and Kiangsi provinces.

It becomes increasingly apparent as the work of the Board progresses that the solution of the problem of soil pollution would have a far-reaching effect in lowering death-rates and furthering public health. Typhoid, dysentery, diarrhoeal diseases, especially those of infants in summer time, and similar enteric infections, are in a large measure due to this widespread custom of polluting the soil with raw sewage.

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Station of the HONGKONG
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Apply from 12 to 3 p.m. and
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Hongkong, 15th January, 1917.

NOTICES.

G. R.

PARTICULARS AND CON-
DITIONS of the letting by Public
Auction Sale, to be held on
Monday, the 10th day of June,
1918, at 3 p.m., at the Offices
of the Public Works Department,
by Order of His Excellency the
Governor, of One Lot of Crown
Land at Kowloon in the
Colony of Hongkong for a term
of 75 years, with the option of
renewal at a Crown Rent to be
fixed by the Surveyor of His
Majesty the King, for one further
term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

| No. of Lots | Boundary Measure (Approximate) | Area (Approximate) | Annual Rent | Upset Price |
|-------------|--------------------------------|--------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Lot No. | Locality | feet | feet | feet |
| 1 | Kowloon Island | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 2 | Island of Lantau | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 3 | Island of Lantau | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 4 | Island of Lantau | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 5 | Island of Lantau | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 6 | Island of Lantau | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 7 | Island of Lantau | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 8 | Island of Lantau | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 9 | Island of Lantau | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 10 | Island of Lantau | 100 | 100 | 100 |

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WE beg to notify the Public that
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CANTON-KOWLOON
RAILWAY.

SUMMER SERVICE.

THE PUBLIC IS HEREBY
notified that on and from
MONDAY, June 10th, several
important alterations will be
made in the time table.

Time tables will be available
on FRIDAY, the 7th instant, and
may be had on application at all
stations and at the Head Offices,
Kowloon and Canton.

By Order,

H. P. WINSLOW,

Manager.

British Section.

WEN TEH CHANG,

Managing Director.

Chinese Section.

THE SOCIETY OF ST. GEORGE,
HONGKONG.

TOMBOLA COMPETITION—
ST. GEORGE'S DAY
CELEBRATIONS, 1918.

THE date up to which prizes
won by TOMBOLA tickets
can be obtained has been extend-
ed to NOON, 12th June, 1918.
Prizes unclaimed after this date
will be sold and the proceeds
given to the funds for which
the TOMBOLA was organized.

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Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

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Office address: 11, Lee House St.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JUNE 8, 1918.

THE PROGRESS OF THE BATTLE.

Dame Rumour was very busy yesterday in the Colony, as the result of which quite a number of people were talking about an alleged "big victory" "somewhere in France," while others had heard more of a "big defeat." As nothing official came to hand regarding either of these important events we contented ourselves with the facts as they were sent to us through the usual channel, namely, Reuters Agency. Yesterday's war news was much more sparse than it has been for quite a while, and there was certainly nothing in Sir Douglas Haig's despatch to justify the statements that were floating about so freely. Since yesterday evening, however, several war telegrams have come to hand, but like those that immediately preceded them they convey nothing that points to anything approaching either "big defeat or big victory" on one side or the other. The situation, in fact, seems to be much the same as it has been during the past week. Briefly, the enemy is still striving with might and main to penetrate the Allied lines at various points and, while meeting with some local success—some of which can possibly be described as being of vital importance—he has advanced little anywhere and at many points has been most effectively held up.

One of the latest telegrams to hand says that "the enemy during the day-time, at different points, multiplied his efforts to accentuate his progress, and was repulsed everywhere, losing heavily," and Reuters' summing of the situation is equally conclusive on the point that nothing remarkable has occurred. "The situation generally," it is stated, "is unchanged, and the Germans meantime are being held up on the whole front from Noyons to Rheims." This is most encouraging news, and points to the fact that if there has been a "big victory" it has been on the side of the Allied troops. However, as already stated nothing in any way approaching a decisive blow has been struck, but, as pointed out, the Allies have managed to hold up the enemy over a large area. Further, it is stated that "the enemy lost very heavily during the last few days, particularly on Monday and Tuesday, when their gains were likewise of the smallest."

All of which indicates clearly that if the enemy's offensive is determined and, at certain places, formidable, the defensive is at least equally powerful and, at certain points, over-powering. The view held by the French experts is that as the enemy now find themselves frustrated in their latest strategic movement, they are almost certain to attempt another in a different direction; and the probability is that they will attempt to break through between Noyon and Montdidier with, of course, Paris as the objective. It must be admitted that Rheims is at present in a precarious position. It has held out long and well, but as it was taken from the enemy before, so can it be taken from him again. Other telegrams point to further disasters to the enemy. We read that in attempting to cross the Oise at a certain point he "completely failed," while, north of the Aisne, the Allied troops again had the better of matters, as we read in one of the French communications that we recovered all the ground the enemy momentarily occupied and took one hundred and fifty prisoners. The Germans managed to progress somewhat at the wood region of Longpoint, "but were driven back leaving prisoners." In the same communication, it is added, "our positions have everywhere else been maintained." The passages specially mentioned seem to us to be the most important, and if they indicate progress on one side it is certainly not on the side of the Germans, whose progress has been at Rheims only. Elsewhere he has been not only successfully repulsed, but he has been attacked successfully and many of his number have been taken prisoner. It therefore seems to us that the present aspect of affairs in France is distinctly encouraging. It is, however, not of such a character as to cause us to conclude that the enemy will certainly fail in his efforts to reach the French capital. By the expenditure of sufficient men it is possible that he may do so; and all know that the German command has few scruples in using their troops as "cannon fodder." As matters stand at present there is little likelihood of the enemy either penetrating the lines or of reaching the capital, despite all his efforts.

A Salutary Sentence.

There was something distinctly pleasing about the sentence imposed by Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Magistracy yesterday, on the Chinese who was found guilty of snatching a gold ornament from a woman's hair, for such cases are becoming so common that only rigorous sentences can hope to effect a diminution of this class of crime. Twelve months' hard labour, four hours' stocks and twelve strokes with the birch should prove an efficient reminder to the offender that he cannot with impunity stroll around the Colony pilfering from innocent fellow pedestrians. The number of cases of pocket-picking in Hongkong are sufficiently numerous to make it clear that a relatively large proportion of the inhabitants make a practice of it, and there can be no doubt at all that the leniency of magisterial punishment for proved offences has not improved matters, and that the efforts of the Police to keep down the crime have not always been given that measure of support they deserved. A few more penalties similar to that which we detail above would, without question, have a most salutary effect, for the class of men with which the authorities have to deal in this matter is such as is only affected by sharp and short justice. Until enlightenment is possible by other means crime can only be diminished by making the risk too great to be run.

Botanical and Forestry Work.

The report on the Botanical and Forestry Department for the year, 1917, just issued by Mr. W. J. Titcher, the Superintendent, makes interesting reading for one who cares to wade through the mass of detail contained in it. It is a fact, which though often remarked is as ever true, that to the labourers of this department of the government service residents owe more than they are wont to remember, for a bleak bare hill has been transformed into what most unambiguously is declared to be one of the most scenic places of the East. The work of upkeep is of tremendous extent, for in addition to replacing and clearing away decayed vegetation the department has to make good the losses by fire, no less than ninety-six being reported last year, twenty of which occurred on April 5—the Tseung Ming festival. The depredations of wood-gathering Chinese are a source of much trouble too, and 295 persons were proceeded against during the year for committing forestry offences, 223 being convicted. The clearing of undergrowth at Government expense for anti-malarial purposes amounted to over 5,000,000 square feet and over 45,000 feet were cleared at the cost of private individuals. All through the report there are similar instances of what a necessary work the department is carrying on, but it is a work that is apt to be overlooked by the majority of the inhabitants.

The Hawking Nuisance.

As a result of a general round-up no less than eight hawkers were brought before Mr. E. D. O. Wolfe, at the Magistracy yesterday, for crying their wares in prohibited areas at Kowloon. A campaign of this description was badly needed at Kowloon, but there will have to be more hawkers fined for this aggravating offence before the class as a whole are made to realise that they cannot create a nuisance in European quarters without having to pay dearly for the privilege. Sunday especially seems to be the day chosen by hawkers, who make a round of the servants' quarters of European houses and render the day hideous with their raucous cries. Apparently the fines which have been inflicted on them from time to time for this offence has not had a very salutary effect, for fresh cases are continually in the Courts, and the only thing which appears to remain is that the fines should be so increased as to afford a severe lesson to these people for breaking the law. Kowloon has, perhaps the most to complain of in respect to this nuisance but the Police could also do a great deal in Hongkong towards putting down the practice.

DAY BY DAY.

"IS YOUR WIFE ENTERTAINING THIS SEASON?" ASKED BROWN.
"NOT VERY," GROWLED JONES.

To-morrow's Anniversary.
To-morrow's birthday anniversary is that of Admiral Sir Frederick Sturdee, who commanded the "Invincible" in the Falkland Islands action.

The Dollar.
The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 3s. 2½d.

ALL the world loves a War Bond ticket buyer.

The Conscription Bill.

The Hongkong Legislative Council will meet on Monday at 2.30 p.m. when the third reading of the Conscription Bill will take place.

New Railway Time Table.

The time table of the Canton-Kowloon Railway, from June 10 until further notice, has just been published, cancelling all previous time tables.

Spotted Fever.

During yesterday there were four cases of cerebro-spinal fever reported, all of which proved fatal. The victims were all Chinese. There were also two fatal cases of enteric fever and one fatal case of diphtheria, the sufferers being Chinese.

Sanitary Board Meeting.

At next Tuesday's meeting of the Sanitary Board Mr. E. B. L. Bowley will move the following resolution:—"That the Board consider in Committee the desirability of including measles amongst the notifiable diseases." The other business on the agenda is not of public interest.

Trespassing.

At the Police Court this morning, before Mr. J. R. Wood, a Chinese was charged at the instance of Lieutenant Millington with trespassing in the servants' quarters of the R. G. A. Officers' Mess, Bowen Road. Defendant said he had only gone there to deliver a letter to a friend. Lieut. Millington said he found the man asleep in the servants' quarters. He had previously ordered him away. A fine of \$3 was imposed.

The Victoria Theatre.

The first and second episodes of "The Seven Pearls," a popular "episode" film, in which Molly King and Creighton Hale take part was shown at the Victoria Theatre last night before a large audience. It is a play with a mystery and the burning question throughout is "Who is Nemesis?" The picture gives promise of being a real thriller. Another play shown was "All aboard," which the audience evidently found screamingly funny.

MULTI-MILLIONAIRES.

In England, says a writer in the *Manchester Guardian*, we have come to regard the multi-millionaire as essentially an American institution, and we have not been wanting encouragement from various directions in cultivating the delusion—for delusion it is, and no less. Americans themselves have not hesitated to spread the myth amongst us. But from a comparison of the 1916 income tax returns for the United Kingdom and the United States (and using the "almighty dollar" as the basis of estimation in both cases) we are forced to the belief that if we would seek modern Croesuses in large quantities we need but look around us at home—in our very midst, indeed. For where the United States can produce only ten multi-millionaires with 125 million dollars each to their credit, we can boast of seventy-nine! And where America has merely nine waxing well on 100 million dollars, Great Britain has sixty-eight; while in the 75 million to 100 million region we win again with forty-five to fourteen. On the more poverty-stricken scale of the fifty millions and just under our lead is not so comfortable; nevertheless the old country comes in first by a clear nineteen. After this penurious score is reached we are quite willing to fall out of the running, and America has ninety-seven individuals to our eighty-three with incomes of between 25 and 37 million dollars.

WAR CHARITIES.

A Scheme to Increase Monthly Subscriptions.

A meeting of the War Charities Committee was held at Messrs. Jardine Matheson and Co., last evening, under the chairmanship of the Hon. Mr. David Landale, when the question of increasing the regular monthly subscriptions was discussed. There was a good attendance.

The Chairman first stated that the meeting had been called to discuss a scheme which had been approved by the Executive Committee for the increasing of monthly subscriptions to War Charities. They would recollect that the note by the Hon. Treasurer which was mentioned at the last meeting showed that monthly subscriptions only amounted to \$2,000 and it was interesting to note that \$1,000 of this came from three subscribers, two individuals and one firm. He did not think that could be considered a satisfactory position and he thought the Committee should do everything it could to remedy it. It was not large subscriptions that were wanted. They wanted, if they could, to get small subscriptions of \$1 or \$2 in sufficient numbers as to realize \$80,000 or \$70,000 a year and that would put the fund in a much more satisfactory condition, as it would enable them to pay the fixed charities, such as the amount they had undertaken to provide for the Royal Flying Corps Hospital and Ladies' Working Party and other regular charges. It would also prevent their having to keep in hand large sums from annual subscriptions so they did not run short of funds. Several schemes had been discussed as to how it would be best to increase the monthly subscriptions. It was suggested that district committees should be organised, but he did not think that would be satisfactory as it would mean the creating of new organisations. The proposal that he now put before them was that they should approach the secretaries of the European clubs in the Colony and ask them to allow their organisations to be used for the collection of small amount subscriptions. It would not be a compulsory subscription that would be asked. The names of the subscribers would not be published except by request, but the total amount subscribed would appear under the name of the club.

The Chairman then read the proposed letter to the Secretaries of the clubs and various papers that would be attached. These were as follows:—
"Sir,—I am directed by the War Charities Committee to approach the Secretaries of the European Clubs of the Colony with a view to enlisting their co-operation in the stimulation of periodical subscriptions to the War Charities Fund. I therefore forward the papers attached for the consideration of the Committee of the... Club with the request that they will be good enough to put some such system as therein outlined into operation through the Club organisation."

The papers to be attached are:—
"At the request of the War Charities Committee the Committee of the... Club circulate the papers herewith and hope that members who are not already subscribing to the Fund will support the appeal regularly and generously."

"The War Charities Committee appeal to the European Clubs in the Colony to assist, each through its own organisation, to stimulate regular subscriptions to the War Charities Fund. Their letters state that a revenue upon which reliance can be placed will increase the value of the whole of the Fund by permitting more economical working and by making it unnecessary to hold balances in hand to meet applications as is now being done. An average of quite small monthly subscriptions through the European Clubs of the Colony will make a substantial total and a fund of a regular \$1 a month is of importance. It is probable that there are many in the Colony who can afford small sums which they are anxious to pay if simple machinery for collection is provided."

N. C. FLOOD CHRISTIAN RELIEF FUND.

The Hon. Treasurer of the North China Flood Christian Relief Fund have remitted a further sum of \$5,357 making a total remittance of \$10,537 to the Peking Administration. In addition to the sums already received the following are now acknowledged:—
Ruby Mow Fung \$10.00
Poon Lai Fung 5.00
St. John's Cathedral 295.86
Sunday Collection A. E. HARRIS.

7th June, 1918.

Alleged Aiding and Abetting.

Before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, a Chinese was charged with aiding and abetting another Chinese to impersonate a third party in connection with the sale of Crown Land in the New Territories. Mr. E. W. Hamilton, of the District Land Office prosecuted. The case was remanded.

and it is this machinery which it is hoped to supply through club organisations. The subscriptions can be made through the club either in the form of a regular subscription or single donations of \$1 and upwards, as in the forms attached, which will be circulated monthly. Names of subscribers will not be published unless at their own request, otherwise the publication will take the form of "Club, for month \$—." This system is not primarily intended to supersede direct dealing with the Hon. Treasurer to those who may prefer that course."

A specimen of the form to be sent out will also be attached.

The Chairman proceeded that he thought to a great extent the lack of monthly subscriptions was not altogether due to people not wishing to subscribe but to the opportunity to subscribe not always being given and they were not sufficiently frequently reminded that monthly subscriptions were wanted. He thought when they compared the comforts they had out here to those which people had at home they would recognise that they were very fortunate. At home they could not go into a railway train, or cab or theatre without being taxed. Here it was quite different and the least everybody could do was to subscribe every month what they could afford. The Chairman also pointed out that the Committee did not wish to interfere in any way with the efforts of any Society on special days.

In conclusion he hoped that if the proposal met with the approval of the Committee they would have the co-operation of the press in carrying it to a successful conclusion in constantly reminding people that monthly subscriptions were wanted. He would be glad to hear any views on the question. (Applause.)

The Hon. Mr. E. E. Pollock K.C., characterised the scheme as an excellent one and moved its adoption.

This was seconded by Mr. H. P. White and unanimously carried, the business thus concluding.

Effort of St. George's Society of Hongkong.

The celebrations in connection with last St. George's Day resulted in a net collection of \$22,492.38, as against \$33,000 raised on St. George's Day, 1917. A statement is attached giving full particulars as to how this amount is made up.

The Committee of the Society take this opportunity of thanking all those who so kindly assisted in making the celebrations the success they undoubtedly were.

After the "War Bond" Drawing has been drawn, and it is known exactly what further funds there are to deal with, a full statement of the allotments to War Charities will be made in the Press. The total amount is likely to be over \$25,000.

Net Result.
Street Collection ... \$23,931.63
Tombola ... 25,892.60
Theatre ... 12,758.15
Total ... \$62,492.38

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

Baron Hayaishi is such a disconcerting diplomatist that it is surprising to find him credited with such a phrase as "the argumentative and quarrelsome Chinese" reported in an interview from a Japanese paper. Perhaps the interviewer is at fault, observes the *Japan Chronicle* for it would certainly be most un-diplomatic for the representative of Japan to apply such a term to the people of the Government to which he is accredited. His defence of secret diplomacy is interesting, but it will be noted that while he condemns the Chinese Press for its fanatical writing about the reported Sino-Japanese agreement, and implies that the terms there given are exaggerated, he does not deny their substantial accuracy.

The veteran Victorian, Mr. Frederick Harrison, complains in his "Obituary Sketch" in the *Fortnightly Review* of the rough and loud manners of the young women of the present day. The rudeness of these young brutes in petticoats is indeed appalling, (says the *Saturday Review*) and we are thankful to see that men are coming back by degrees—we suppose returned from the front for physical weakness—to the lifts and in some City offices. Loud bawling, flirtations with any boy that happens to be near, preening, patting of the headgear, locking in any bit of glass at hand, are the commonest offences of these budding viragoes. But, indeed, the manners of everybody, young and old, male and female, whose business it is to serve other people, are studiously uncivil, such as were only to be met before the war in Canada and the United States. Democracy breeds bad manners, and if those who pay for services were not incapable of organisation, they would combine against the extortionate wages demanded by incompetent domestic servants, and against the insolence of taxi drivers when not overpaid.

Sir Cecil Spring Rice, who died recently, was not brilliant, but he was a good specimen of the gentlemanly diplomatist of the old school. He could not have relished the first visit to the United States of Lord Reading, still less his appointment as Ambassador Extraordinary. The following story, still current at the Foreign Office, is the only record extant of Spring Rice's power of repartee. "How is it, Spring Rice?" asked a brother clerk, "that you always look as if you were going to say a clever thing and never do it?" "For the same reason, I suppose," was the answer, "that you always look as if you were going to say a stupid thing, and always do it."

It is unfortunate that the First Lord of the Admiralty, how great so ever his faculty of organisation, does not know the difference between "odds on" and "odds against." When Sir Eric Geddes said that the odds were 4 or 5 to 1 against the return of a submarine to its base, it appears that he meant (so he writes to the *Times*) that the chances were that 1 out of 4 or 5 U-boats would not return. It is just as well that most race-meetings are off, and that the commission-bookie has gone to the front.

The Pope's protest to Germany against the bombardment of Paris is not likely to have much effect. What do the Germans care for the destruction of churches and the wholesale massacre of people by the indiscriminate murder of their long-range monsters except to rejoice when some especially sacred edifice or some particularly large number of people may be destroyed. It is too unfortunately true that the Pope has shown himself utterly powerless to check the calculated cruelty of Germany. His protests are the merest formalities. Even the Austrians, under the leadership of Germany, are indifferent to them.

THE WAR SITUATION.

An American Viewpoint.

The following interesting comment was made recently by the New York Evening Post:—

It is not a battle, but the war itself, that is being fought out on the western front. In both camps there is recognition of the fact. It is the whole war in respect to the issues involved, the forces brought to bear on either side, the submergence of all other theories of conflict. Only in one respect does Germany profess to regard the present test as technically a battle and not a war, and that is in the matter of time. Final victory is still being promised the German people in a few weeks, a few months at most. Announcements are made at Berlin. The Kaiser's Finance Minister will not commit himself on the exact size of the indemnities. The Kaiser himself speaks of the open grave which France has dug for herself. On the Allied side there is no attempt at framing a schedule. The claim is made, to be sure, that the defeat of the German offensive will mean ultimate victory. In that sense this is "the" battle. But there will be clean-up operations, and no limit in time is set for these. It is the story of the first months of 1914 over again. For Germany it was a stroke against time. The stroke failed on the Marne and the Allies began to count time as running against Germany. The contest became one of nations instead of armies. It was then, in the long months of deadlock, that the world took to matching the chances of victory in terms of basic resources. If the Germans fail this spring and summer, we shall have a return to basic resources.

What is the relative strength of the rival populations? In spite of the defection of Russia, the ledger still shows heavily to the credit of the Allies:

| Entente | |
|----------------|-------------|
| France | 35,000,000 |
| British Empire | 70,000,000 |
| (white) | 100,000,000 |
| America | 100,000,000 |
| Italy | 35,000,000 |
| Portugal | 6,000,000 |
| Greece | 4,000,000 |

Total ... 250,000,000

| Central Powers | |
|---------------------|------------|
| Germany | 68,000,000 |
| Austria | 50,000,000 |
| Turkey and Bulgaria | 20,000,000 |

Total ... 138,000,000

To this, for the Entente, must be added the human resources of India and the African colonies, from which Great Britain alone has so far drawn a million soldiers. German criticism of the figures would detract the hundred million Americans whom for the purposes of the war it no longer describes as non-existent, but still professes to disregard as unimportant. If, for the moment, we accept the German contention, the Entente has still a fair numerical advantage over the Central Powers. Is it enough to hold the line until the American army is undeniably in the war?

There enters here a second factor, much emphasized by Germany in the early part of the war, when Russia weighed so heavily the numerical balance against the Kaiser. That was the Kaiser's advantage of a central strategic situation and of virtual unity of command among the Tontion allies. These advantages no longer exist. Russia's one hundred and seventy-five millions, misrepresentatives of her military strength, do not now come into the problem. The population figures are now a true index of armed power. With the disappearance of the subsidiary fronts, Germany has lost the advantage of interior lines. Her blows must fall now in one expected direction. Finally, she is confronted by a unity of leadership and purpose almost as complete as her own. The Allies no longer have Russia and Rumania to take into account. They will not concern themselves overmuch with Salonica and Asia Minor, if the necessity arises. For them the strategic problem has been simplified.

That problem now has two aspects: first, to hold the line in the west while America is coming; second, to speed our campaign with Allied gaudacity.

"PEACEFUL PENETRATION."

How Germany Dominate An Important Swiss Industry.

Zurich, April 11.—A great deal of attention is being devoted to the study of the outlook for Swiss engineering and electrical concerns of the return of peace. Before the war the big German engineering concerns, especially the Allgemeine Elektricitats Gesellschaft and Siemens & Halske, offered Swiss firms enticing conditions in order to use the Swiss financial power for financing big undertakings in overseas countries. In this way, for example, the electric enterprises in Argentina, Brazil, Chili, Spain, Italy, and others, which are mostly technically controlled by Germany, were financed with Swiss capital, and the Swiss manufacturers received only a small part of the orders.

During the war France, Italy, and England discovered the capacity of Swiss industry, and Swiss firms hastened to enter into commercial relations with them. Of course, the war has changed conditions. There is no longer the necessity for large international financing concerns as a principal condition for new plants or power stations. Business is done on a cash basis, and under these conditions Switzerland's engineering industry has been favoured.

In spite of the expansion of the financial basis of Swiss engineering industry it is to be feared that after the war the necessity of having relations with international concerns will still exist. Switzerland, having no iron and no coal, can only accept such foreign orders in which it gives the merely constructive parts containing much material to foreigners. In this way the danger of new German penetration exists, and the position which Switzerland's engineering industry has gained during the war in France, Italy, South America might automatically fall into German hands. This depends, of course, upon the evolution of France, Italy, and the reconstruction of Belgium.

The Allies must now look forward to putting up a "Hindenburg" defensive of their own in France and Belgium. To this end all other military operations must, and will, be sacrificed, if necessary. Any expenditure of strength in Palestine or Mesopotamia beyond the need of holding the present lines would be a tragic mistake. The economies thus made would react on both phases of the great problem. The men saved can be immediately used on the western front. The shipping saved can be used to bridge the Atlantic more swiftly. Germany is stripping all her other frontiers. Austrian divisions are already on the western front. Bulgarian divisions are arriving. The Allies will have to meet the challenge by a similar abandonment of non-essentials. The danger and the effort called for are great, but equally impressive will be the results of a frustration of the German effort. It is psychologically easier to stand up under the enemy's last blow because of the knowledge that it is indeed his last blow.

But while the Allies are holding on land it is essential that Allied seapower should be brought into greater play. When the Kaiser refuses to count his divisions in driving for a knock-out, the Allies must not count their warships so carefully in warding off the blow. Here, where America began to count from the first day of our entrance into the war, we must be made to count still more heavily. The presence of our battleships in European waters enables England to take chances with old ships as she did at Zeebrugge, and with newer ships if there is a fair prospect of profit. We have been told that the British fleet was four million tons at the beginning of the war, and has six million tons now. A million tons would be well expended if thereby the U-boat activity could be cut down by one-half. In this hour of crisis German audacity must be met with Allied gaudacity.

WHAT AMERICA IS DOING.

The 7th of April was the first anniversary of America's entry into the conflict. Her huge war machine is running full blast in all parts. The following are some figures showing what has been accomplished this year, says the London Morning Post. The total estimated expense of the United States Government in the year, exclusive of loans to the Allies, amount to \$2,413,455,736. The United States Army has increased from 9,524 officers and 202,510 enlisted men to 123,801 officers and 1,528,924 men. The Navy's strength to-day is nearly 21,000 officers and 330,000 men, against 4,792 officers and 77,946 men a year ago. The total number of persons in the Navy establishment now exceeds 425,000. The estimated total expenditure of the Navy in a year amounts to \$378,200,160, and the total Navy appropriations, real and pending, amount to \$868,634,333.

American destroyers arrived at a British port to assist in patrolling 23 days after the declaration of war. The first contingent of the expeditionary forces landed at a French port 88 days after America had declared war. The first American troops received their baptism of fire 187 days after war was declared. American troops permanently took over a part of the firing line as an American sector in January. There are now four times as many vessels in the Naval service than there were a year ago. Nearly 83,000 mechanics and other civilian employees are working in the Navy yards and stations. The production of 10,000 new automobile trucks is in progress for the Army, in addition to purchases of 3,520 passenger cars, 6,128 motor cycles, and 5,040 bicycles, with appropriate repair and replacement equipment. The ordnance programme includes the purchase of 23 million hand grenades, 725,000 automatic pistols, 250,000 revolvers, 23 million projectiles for heavy artillery, 427,246,000 pounds of explosive, 240,000 machine guns, and 2,484,000 rifles.

Aircraft expenditure. When war was declared 123 Naval vessels were being built, and since war was declared 949 have been contracted for. Since war was declared \$138,200,000 have been made available for aircraft production. More than 700 privately owned vessels have been purchased or chartered by the Navy. More than 70,000 acres of land have been planted with oyster bean plants to produce sufficient oil for aircraft.

Six new battleships of 41,500 tons, the largest in the world, have been ordered and designed. The air personnel has been increased from 35 officers and 1,120 men to 100 times that number in the first year of the war. Two powder plants, at a cost of \$9,000,000 each, are under construction. The repair of 189 interned German ships, partially wrecked by the crews, has added more than 700,000 tons to the available Naval and merchant tonnage.

Army Medical training schools have been created with a capacity for 21,000 officers and men. 15,000 enlisted men and 6,000 officers have already graduated. Medical officers numbering 1,875 are now members of the medical department of the Navy. About 60,000 officers and men are in the coast patrol work of the Navy. Several hundred submarine chasers have been built since the declaration of war, and delivered to the Navy by 31 private establishments and six Navy yards. A thousand trained pigeons have been sent to France by the signal corps. Over 20 firms are manufacturing airplanes, 15 are producing engines, and more than 400 are producing spare parts. Some 300 woolen mills are working on Army Contracts. The Army has ordered 20,000,000 pairs of shoes.

The Treasury Department had floated \$1,325,306,498 of subscriptions to Liberty Bonds up to the end of 1917. Loans totalling \$776,580,000 had been made to the co-belligerent nations.

Shipbuilding. The Emergency Fleet Corporation had requisitioned on 1st March 428 steel vessels and contracted for 780 steel vessels, making a total of 1,215 steel ships of an aggregate deadweight

CORRESPONDENCE.

(The opinions expressed by correspondents are not necessarily those of the Hongkong Telegraph.)

THE CONSCRIPTION BILL.

(To the Editor of the Hongkong Telegraph.)

Sir,—I beg to call your attention to the leading article in last night's Telegraph, in which attention is drawn to the fact that there has been no mention of any support being made to dependents other than wives and children.

It is, of course, only natural that one's first thought would be for the wives and children of the men called up; but on the other hand, what is to become of the aged parent who is to lose her bread winner, and who is far less able to work than the young wife who is to be so generously treated? Do we understand that this dependent is to receive no support at all?

It is perhaps difficult for many people in this Colony who are so fortunate as to have only themselves to think about, to realise that there are young men in their midst who have had to support an aged parent as well as themselves, not only during these abnormal times, but even before, and should support not be forthcoming in this direction, it is to say the least, very unjust.

It is the earnest desire of the writer that consideration be given to this matter before the Bill is finally passed.

Yours faithfully,
A SON.

PARCELS FOR HOME.

Sir,—As some considerable doubt seems to be entertained by many of your readers as to the fate of parcels despatched from this Colony to friends at home, I am directed to inform you that parcels which conform to the regulations appear to have been delivered in every case to the addressees and have not been seized by the Customs.

The regulations now in force are as follows:—Small quantities of prohibited articles sent as gifts, and tea up to 1 lb. and sugar up to 1 lb. also sent as gifts, will not be interfered with by the Imperial Customs Authorities.

The service via Canada has been suspended but an arrangement has been made by which parcels may be sent to England by Messrs. Alfred Holt's steamers. The cost of postage on these parcels is the same as that now charged for parcels sent via Suez.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your Obedient Servant,
S. B. ROSS,
Postmaster General.

Generous Motorists.

Hundreds of San Francisco citizens have offered their automobiles for sightseeing tours by 300 Belgians and 100 Italians who are arriving there after travelling via Siberia on their way home. Many other entertainments are planned in honour of the contingents, who went to Russia's assistance before Russia abandoned the War.

Tonnage of 8,164,568 tons. It had let contracts for 490 wooden vessels, aggregating approximately 1,115,000 deadweight tons. It had repaired and put in operation 788,000 deadweight tonnage seized from Germany and Austria. On 5th March the building programme of the Emergency Fleet Corporation was being carried on in 151 plants.

The total deaths in the Army from April 6, 1917, to March 14, 1918, from all causes, reported by the Adjutant-General's Office, were 1,191. Of this number 122 were killed in action and 237 died of wounds or disease. The total number of wounded in action was 404,25 were missing, 28 had been captured. The casualties of the Navy and Marine Corps from April 7 to December 31, 1917, include five Naval officers and 129 enlisted men killed or died from wounds. No officers are reported wounded in action, but 10 enlisted men are reported wounded.

Machine guns are being produced at a rate of 225,000 a year, 24 inch guns are being produced at a rate of 15,000 a year.

HOME LETTER.

To Soldiers Overseas.

London, April 9th, 1918.—The newspapers continue to be full of wonderful deeds of heroism in the Great Resistance between Arras and La Fere. I include the French Front, because in our admiration for the almost unbelievable valour of our own boys we are often apt to overlook the equally splendid work of the lads in forget-me-not-blue, with whom they are fighting literally side by side. Never till now, I think, have Khaki and Blue been so keenly appreciative of each other's qualities. The Entente was never more Cordiale than it has become in the last fortnight.

We at home are watching events hungrily. There is no other word for it. We are hungry for every crumb of news that we can get, and the men who have just had a letter, or even a field postcard, from a son or brother at the front are soon the centre of eager interest wherever they may be found. If I were asked to describe the general feeling in Blighty to-day, I should say that we were anxious but unafraid, more keenly interested than ever in the progress of events, and probably more serious about the war than we have ever been, even more serious than in the days following Mons, when we hardly realised the gravity of the Hun peril.

If I were in action I should feel that the British Empire was never so well worth fighting for as it is to-day, because its people have learnt that patriotism is not merely a sentiment, but something real and tangible, that it stands for the suppression of all we now understand by the term "Prussian militarism"—viz. brute force, degradation, enslavement, contempt of human life, violation of women and children, children, in short the legalisation of every crime and vice in the name of the State. To fight on the Entente side to-day means to fight to save humanity from the fate of Belgium, of Serbia, of Northern France, of Poland, of Russia. . . . of the German people themselves. And realising what a ghastly monster it is that we are fighting we shall emerge from the struggle a better nation than we entered it, purified by suffering and duly proud of the part we have played in ridding humanity of an accursed thing. We don't talk much about such things, but there never was such an Anger as the Anger that we free peoples feel to-day against the abomination that is Germanism.

Hats off to the WAACs. Or perhaps I should say "Eyes Right" to them. And not glad eyes, either. There has been a lot of joking at the expense of the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps in days past, but all the same they have done priceless work for the country when they were needed. And now that they have been put to the sternest test of all, they have faced it like Britons and come out of it with flying colours, as we might have known they would. The W. O. reports officially that during the crisis they have "more than justified their existence and have well maintained the credit of their sex." One party, it appears, who had been employed within the area of operations, were offered transport to convey them to safer regions. They refused to avail themselves of it, on the ground that it would probably be wanted for something more important. So they remained for some time in a dangerous position feeding relays of hungry officers and men and assisting in every way possible, before they were compelled to return. Then they marched back 15 miles to the place to which they had been ordered. To read of such an incident as that makes one proud to be a Britisher, doesn't it?

Contrast it with the conduct of the ladies of Hunland, who, though they were a Red Cross on their sleeves, carried mugs of water to wounded British prisoners parched with thirst and when they reached them poured out the water on the ground or else spat in the mug. And thought it a fine joke.

It isn't only in WAACs that women have been doing good work for their country. Those

women who have replaced men in every branch of high activity at home are amazingly efficient, but what strikes one more than their efficiency is the spirit in which they are working. In London one sees them everywhere—motor drivers, clerks, postwomen, newsboyettes, conductresses on trams, trains and buses, window cleaners, hall-portresses, bill-stickers, butchers'ettes, carters'ettes, police-women, liftwomen, telegraph-dispatchers, Jills-of-all-trades. . . . There's no limit to them, though I haven't yet seen (or heard of) a lady-bargee. It is the conductresses who impress me most. I suppose there are few more tiring occupations than standing on the footboard of a motor-bus, ballet-dancing up and down downstairs, collecting fares from an inside generally crowded nowadays with straphangers. Yet I have rarely, if ever, seen a conductress anything but merry and bright, ready to answer all manner of questions, always prepared with a cheery reply to banter, but, first and foremost, alert to help a "lonely soldier" on his way. A day or two ago a lady entered a bus in which I was standing and a convalescent boy in blue offered her his seat. "Certainly not," put in the conductress promptly. "Not in my bus. Nobody's going to take the seat of a man that's been wounded while I'm on the footboard of this bus." And though the soldier protested that he wasn't seriously hurt, that lady had to stand. But how's that for the proper spirit?

The heart of the people at home is sound to-day and always has been sound. The discontented and anti-patriotic grouse are in a very small minority, but unfortunately a very noisy minority. "In England" said some one once "the people who talk don't think, and the people who think don't talk." And the talkers, of course, make a dickens of a sight more noise than the thinkers and workers. But even the grouse have been silenced by recent events on the French front. During the months when "All was quiet on the front" they had got into the habit of forgetting that there was a war on, and they thought it a good opportunity for using the national need as a lever for enforcing their insatiable demands for more and still more privileges. They were encouraged by the pacifist crew, by insidious agents, acting knowingly or unknowingly as agents of Germany, and by the paid agitators (who cease to be paid if they cease to agitate). But to-day "All is quiet on the Home front." The whole country realises with a re-awakened spirit of shirking in rank treachery to the men who are spilling their blood for England on the other side of the water. Last week a huge mass meeting at Woolwich Arsenal of engineers and other workers of all grades was addressed by one of their shop stewards. After his speech they passed a resolution pledging themselves "to support the country in fighting until the German military machine is smashed," and it was further resolved:—

"That this meeting says:—No peace by negotiation with the present rulers of Germany."

"That this meeting says:—To hell with Germany as at present constituted, and to hell with Ramsey MacDonald and Philip Snowden and pacifist leaders of the engineers in Woolwich Arsenal."

"That the engineers of Woolwich Arsenal are Englishmen and they demand to be led by men who love their country.—Go Save England."

This is the sort of spirit which has been renewed throughout the country in the face of the peril confronting us in France. It is a message that I am delighted to send overseas to you fellows who may in doubt as to whether all the people at home are pulling their weight in these critical times.

The other day I met for the first time a pacifist, the genuine article, sallow, flabby, effeminate, long-haired, weak-kneed and pimply. I think the sight of him made me understand as I had never understood before what pacifism really is. It is the excuse of the party-faced for their usual puny arguments of the "Shall I slay my brother Boother?" order. He thought you was a

bloody business and suggested that all Britain's rulers were ambitious, brainless, blood-thirsty blackguards, who might have had peace at any moment, if only they had listened to the words of the wonderful, all-wise, godlike, humanitarian rulers of the Central Empires. He is the same sort of post as the person who in the old days was an anti-vaccinationist, anti-vivisectionist and anti-everything-else without any red blood in his veins but tremendously vain of his original opinions, which he has probably picked up from some body else. He prates of pacifism partly out of conceit but mainly to excuse himself for being a waster and a shirker. I dare say he is sincere in his diseased way, but it's a rotten un-English way. You will find all the pre-war cracks in the ranks of the Party-faced, I mean Pacifists, all the people who used to preach that the Earth is flat, that the road to a renaissance was the road to Hell, and that it was wicked to laugh on Sundays. Possibly they believe what they say, but the majority of them are merely shirkers trying to find excuses for their slothfulness.

This week the rationing system is extended to the whole country. It has proved such an undoubted success in London and the South that the Food Controller is now making it universal. There is no more thankless task in the world than that of a Food Controller. Whatever he does is bound to offend somebody. All his critics know exactly how his job ought to be done, though not one of them would accept the post if it were offered him. When a shortage of meat led to a public demand for rabbits, which were plentiful, the price of rabbits leapt up like a man who has sat down on a tincock. Lord Rhonda thereupon set a limit to the price of rabbits. What was the result? Rabbits immediately became as scarce as snakes in Ireland. It appears that like aliens on air raid nights they all scurried underground and stayed there, but unlike aliens they seem to have pledged themselves to the policy. At any rate rabbits weren't to be obtained for love or money at the limited price. Then, of course, every one turned on Lord Rhonda and cried: "Yah I told you so," though they hadn't told him anything of the sort. That is one example of joys of being a Food Controller.

It appeared to Baron Rhonda that provision shops were looting.

Of their profits than of keeping people fed. So he promptly issued orders checking profiteers and hoarders. And this is, roughly speaking, what he said:—

"To avoid the present crisis of preposterously high prices, A maximum I think I ought to fix."

Thus you'll have to sell a bunny for a certain sum of money.

(He thought he'd stop their profiteering tricks).

Now Ma Rab, in times 'pacifist was proverbially profuse—

Her morals were considered retrograde—

But promiscuous lady rabbits now have changed their normal habits.

And every one's become a sworn Old Maid.

Still, on the whole nobody denies that the Rhondas' regime has been a remarkable success.

OLD CROCK.

Kailan Mining Administration.

The total output of the Kailan Mining Administration's mines for the week ending 25th May amounted to 61,441 tons and the sales during the period to 44,001 tons.

Treating A Dog.

A gardener, in the employ of Mr. Moulder, was charged before Mr. D. O. Wells, at the Police Court this morning, with having cruelly ill-treated a dog yesterday. Inspector MacDonald said defendant was in charge of two dogs, one of which was blind and the other had been very badly bitten. A Chinese Sergeant found defendant dragging this dog on the road by means of a rope. It was suffering terribly. Defendant said the dog had been playing in the house. His woman had a bad of 14.

1893.

HONGKONG TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO.

(Compiled from the "Hongkong Telegraph" files for the week ending June 14, 1893.)

The Dollar.

June 9.—The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 2/8.

Music in the Gardens.

June 9.—The band of the S.L.L. played an excellently selected programme in the Public Gardens last evening, between the hours of 5 and 7 o'clock much to the enjoyment of a large number of the music-loving community. By the by, we have incidentally learned that it is mainly owing to the opposition of the chief gardener, Mr. Ford, that this excellent band does not play on Sundays or on moonlight nights in the Gardens, as did the band of the good old 58th. If this be true it would be interesting to learn the grounds of Mr. Ford's objection. No damage can possibly be done to the shrubs, flowers or trees, but, anyhow, and in the name of all that is holy, who, what and where is Mr. Ford when the wishes of the general public are concerned? We trust that the officers of the S.L.L. will extend the concession which they have already granted the community and allow their band to play, when convenient, in the Gardens on Sunday night.

What Next?

June 9.—What is the matter with the Shipping Editors of our local contemporaries? In chronicling the loss of the Norwegian steamship Nanking — which vessel, on a voyage from Samarsk to Hongkong, managed by some means which at present would seem to require explanation, to collide with the Paracels—the China Mail and Daily Press described the steamer as being "148 feet long, 24 broad, and 13 deep."—Yes, gods! after this, what next?

Appointment.

June 12.—The appointment of Mr. A. M. Thomson to be Acting Registrar General, Mr. J. C. T. Buckle to be Acting Assistant Colonial Secretary, and Mr. F. J. Baderly to be Acting Deputy Superintendent of Police, and Mr. F. A. Cooper to be President of the Sanitary Board, during the absence from the colony of Mr. J. H. Stewart Lockhart, or until further notice, are notified in Saturday's Gazette. Mr. Thomson has been appointed, provisionally, a member of the Executive and Legislative Councils.

An Interesting Proposal.

June 14.—Sir William Robinson has invited the whole community of Hongkong, male, female, and otherwise, of every race, class, and creed, to meet him at the City Hall on Monday next (10th inst.) at 5 p.m., to discuss the proposal of holding an Exhibition in this Colony during the first year of the next century. Though the official notification carefully states that everybody is "invited to meet His Excellency the Governor," no mention is made of the usual arrangements for a formal reception of guests, nor of tea and lemonade and ham sandwiches being provided, nor of the band of the Shropshire Light Infantry being in attendance to enliven the proceedings; so that one is constrained to the belief that the affair is, after all, to be just simply a plain ordinary meeting presided over by an individual, instead of a gubernatorial party, as the invitation appears to indicate.

The Coolie Trade.

June 14.—By the Empress of China to-day Mr. J. H. Stewart Lockhart left Hongkong for Brazil, to investigate on behalf of the Hongkong Government, into the proposed opening of the coolie trade between this port and South America. Some sixty Chinamen went on board to see him off; they supplied the oranges, and he supplied the drinks. It is not necessary to go to Brazil for information; there is, ready to hand in Hongkong, a mass of facts large enough and hard enough to wreck any scheme that comes against them.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from page 1.) JAPAN'S LOYALTY.

London, June 6. The "Daily Mail" correspondent at Tokio writes on May 25: Premier Terauchi interviewed emphatically declared that such a contingency as a German-Japanese alliance was impossible. He was aware of no change in Japanese feelings of affection and loyalty towards Great Britain. The future of Japan was just as dependent upon the victory of the Entente as the future of Great Britain. If German power in the Far East cannot be broken then the future of Japan will be seriously menaced. What the present Japanese Government has done for the Allies since its appointment has proved his contention. He is filled with admiration for what the British people have done since the war in the formation of a great army. Their achievements are positively wonderful.

Asked his opinion as to the progress of the war the Premier said the outstanding fact was that the great German drive was broken and their violent onslaughts arrested. Count Terauchi concluded, by reiterating his admiration for the unprecedented war effort, sacrifice, tenacity and courage of the British people. He had every faith in the final vindication of the principle for which in common we are all fighting.

THE AMERICAN EFFORT.

Washington, June 6. The House of Representatives has passed the largest Army Appropriation Bill in the history of the United States, carrying \$13,042,000,000 and authorizing the President to call for military service all men who can be trained and equipped.

Two hundred and eighty thousand men will be called up in June.

A telegram from New York states that Mr. Julius Kahn, member of the Congress Military Affairs Committee, says that thirteen hundred aeroplanes have been sent to France, mostly in the past month.

BRITISH NAVAL AIR RAIDS.

London, June 7. The Admiralty reports: Eight bombing raids were carried out from June 3rd to 5th, on Zeebrugge, Ostend, Bruges and Thoroutray station. Large quantities of heavy bombs were dropped. We destroyed two enemy machines and drove down three in air-fighting. One British machine is missing. A squadron of large seaplanes carried out a long reconnaissance on the North Sea and engaged a large hostile formation. They shot down two enemies. Two of ours returning were forced to alight owing to engine trouble close to the Dutch Coast and have been interned.

GERMANS SEIZE CRONSTADT FORTS.

Petrograd, June 6. The "Pravda" states that the Germans have seized and fortified some forts at Cronstadt.

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, June 7. The silver market is quiet.

(Continued on page 7.)

THE WEAPONS OF WAR.

The N. Y. Nation says:—Every new German success brings a fresh denunciation of all other than military efforts to bring the present struggle to a righteous conclusion. Our "bitter enders" are two years behind the talking men of Europe. The thoughtful leaders of the Allied countries are the men who desire, even as we desire, a clean peace, a democratic peace, a righteous peace, a peace long since to enter the wild words of overwhelming victory where-with our whirling dervishes would forever prolong the dance of death. Intelligent men in Europe urge no slackening of military effort, but the uttermost use in addition of all those other weapons that lie ready of the hand of the United States and its associates in the titanic conflict. The specialists in the Allied countries are in Germany, want nothing but military triumph for their aims are to be attained only by armed might; but the democrats desire a victory not to be secured even by that march to Berlin which long ago disappeared from the calculations of all informed men. They recognise that real peace, if ever it comes, must come from the meeting of minds in the acceptance of certain simple principles of international relationship, and their infinitely complex application in the tangled circumstances of actual life. Because he recognises this truth, President Wilson has tried to make clear what we take to be those principles, and what, so far as is now possible to indicate, seem to us their applications. Let us soberly and honestly consider the present situation. In an editorial on "The U. S. on the Submarine" New York's ablest journalistic advocate of the bitter-end policy has within the past week substantially conceded the correctness of the German claim that the U. S. boats during the past year have sunk 8,000,000 tons of shipping. With-out making any such broad concession is this, we must yet admit that the shipping position is serious enough. For three years

and a half Germany has held the western battle-front all but immovable, while she has crushed Serbia, subjugated Rumania, and conquered Russia. Now, with a victorious shout, she proclaims her way open to India, and the menace of a Mohammedan Central Asia open to German propaganda is not to be lightly viewed. We preach no gospel of "defeatism," but we must be honest. Germany is off the seas, save for her submarine pests, and she has lost her colonies; but in her central stronghold, where military might can be made effective, she thus far more than holds her own, and now, with Russian land and resources thrown open to German organisation, there is little reason to comfort ourselves longer with the assurance that time fights on our side in any purely military sense. Probably no man in his wits imagines that the United States, Great Britain, France, and Italy combined could ever be conquered, but at the same time we must face the fact that after three and a half years of war Germany, too, is undefeated, and that her defeat is not yet within sight. Wherein then lies our hope of success?

It lies, in truth, in the ends for which we fight, and in the weapons that they put in our hands. Whatever imperialistic territorial ends may once have animated any of the Allies lie buried in the dead past. They cannot be realised, and they ought not to be realised. We speak not of questions of justice and self-determination, but of designs for self-aggrandisement and imperialistic profit. The Allied people will not fight for such ends; America will not fight for such ends; In all sincerity we believe that they and we seek not territory, but justice, not profit, but righteousness. Seeking such ends, we must add to our military effort every other measure that can coerce or persuade our foes. We wield a powerful economic weapon. German shipping is swept from the sea; German trade organisation the world over is wrecked; German markets are wiped out of existence; German property is confiscated; German

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

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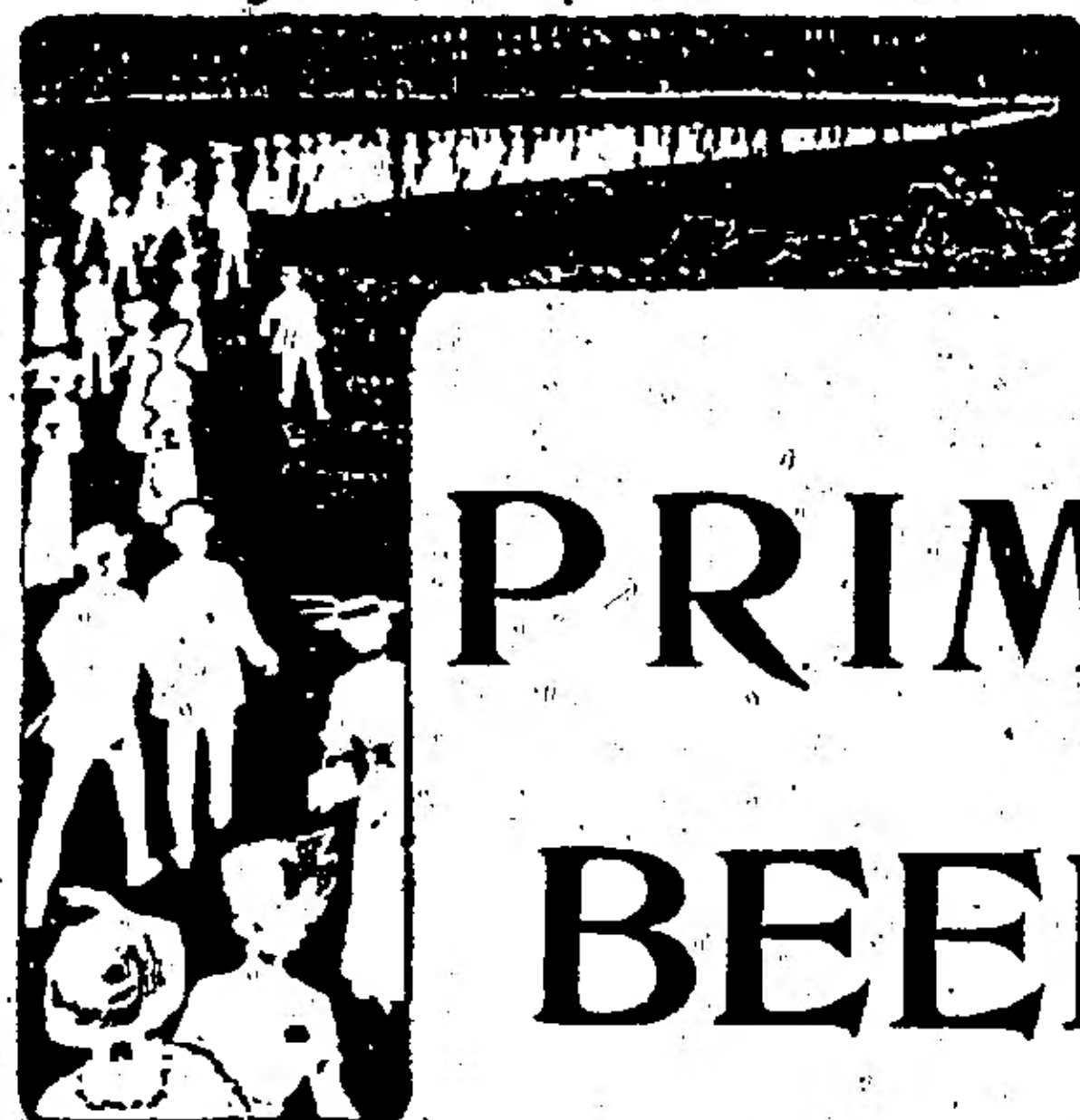
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docks and terminals are seized by the Government—and the end is not yet. What would the form of peace avail a debt-ridden Germany in a world of continued economic hostility? It is matter of common report that leaders of opinion in Germany fear the possible economic results of the war far more than they fear the Allied armies. To bring them to a reasonable consideration of the terms of a just peace, why should we not utilize to the full the enormous advantage of our world economic alliance, not to play economic war after the war, whether we get a clean peace or not, but to offer Germany her choice between a just peace with re-admission to the circle of world commerce and imperialistic peace with exclusion from the world's trade?

This political weapon is scarcely drawn from its scabbard. Indeed, until we entered the war there was no political weapon worth the name. Teutonism and Allied chancelleries played a pitiful game of dicker with the grasping diplomats of Turkey and Bulgaria and Italy and Rumania and Greece, and never dreamed that the sport was anything more than the barter of promises of territory for military support. America—and Bolshevik Russia—gave Entente statesmen a mighty sword, had they but the wisdom and skill to use it. And, thank God, an American statesman has the wisdom. With increasing skill as the months have passed our President has wielded it, in a way that drove terror to the hearts of imperialists everywhere, and that came dangerously near to separating Germany from her chief ally in the last onslaught. It is a two-edged sword, whose keenness increases with every new demonstration of German imperialism and will to domination, and with every fresh proof of American and Allied sincerity in seeking no selfish advantage from the contest. Let the political sword flash keen and bright!

And let us not forget our moral weapon. Does the plundering legalised by the treaties now being signed along the eastern front constitute a settlement of the questions at issue there? Not while there exist such ideals as right and liberty. Does the

WAR COMFORTS.

The Kowloon Unity Workers.

During the month of May the Kowloon Unity Workers have sent off the following parcels:—

To Miss Wragge, 14, Shepherdess Walk, Hoxton, London.—Four parcels containing 25 pieces of women's and children's clothing, 22 pieces ditto, 20 pieces of children's clothing and 12 pairs of children's shoes and clothing.

To Miss Tucker, Soldiers' and Sailors' Help Society, The Institute, Mansfield Street, Haggerston, London.—Four parcels containing respectively 24, 18, 12, and 15 pieces of men's clothing.

To Miss Douglas, Children's Aid Society, 9, Molten Street, London.—Two parcels containing respectively 36 and 28 pieces of children's clothing.

The above articles were made from materials supplied by the War Charities Committee.

handing back to the Turk of the hapless Armenians mean that the struggle there is over? Not while men still pronounce the word justice. Every abominable deed done, every unjust treaty signed, but sharpens the sword of righteousness for its final triumph. For men, like their Maker, love justice and hate iniquity; and though the wicked triumph, he shall soon be cut off. This is no time for fear or doubt or hesitation, but for unshakable confidence in the sword of the spirit. It is a time for seething of heart, that we cherish no hope of selfish private or national gain that we would not share with all the world, a time for generous action that shall prove to all men the sincerity of our democratic professions, a time for clarification of our convictions concerning the basis on which peace must be made, and for steadfast, immovable adherence to those convictions, till all the world shall see that on those terms, and those alone, can peace come—not because they are our terms, but because they are the terms that command the assent of right-thinking men everywhere. That is our moral weapon; it is a sword of flaming fire.

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| NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA | *Nikko Maru T. 9,600 | {SATUR. 15th June, at 11 a.m. |
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| SWATOW & SINGAPORE | Liangchow | 9th June at 9 a.m. |
| SHANGHAI | Sungwang | 11th June at noon. |
| SHANGHAI | Sunghing | 13th June at 3 p.m. |
| TIENTSIN | Huichow | 14th June at noon. |

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| MANILA | Loongsang | Wed. 12th June at 3 p.m. |
| SHANGHAI | Wingsang | Thur. 13th June at 7 a.m. |
| SANDAKAN | Mausang | Wed. 19th June at noon. |
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SHIPPING NEWS

Japanese Charter-Rates.

In view of the recent advance in the charter rate, there have been rumours that the authorities will impose some restrictions on the charter market under the Wartime Shipping Control Act. This is now denied by Baron Den, the Minister of Communications, who is quoted by the "Asahi" as saying: "There has been a steady advance in charter rates, and it is persistently rumoured that the Government will restrict operations and prohibit long forward transactions on the charter market, but this is not true. The present advance in charter rates is of an abnormal and temporary character, the principal cause being the recent increase in foreign trade. For instance, there has been a sudden increase in shipments to the United States, such shipments being made in anticipation of American import restrictions. As a matter of fact, the steamers chartered to the United States have all carried or are carrying a full cargo on their way to that country. Thus the sudden increase in the demand for freight space is responsible for the present advance in charter rates. To turn to ship construction; the vessels to be completed in this country during the present year number 34, aggregating 376,531 tons. In addition, 14 steamers, of 80,255 tons, are to be built with the materials to be supplied by the United States under the agreement recently reached for the exchange of Japanese vessels for American shipbuilding materials. Under this agreement (which is known as the first agreement) 67,340 tons are to be delivered to the United States. The vessels so far permitted to be sold to foreigners this year amount to 57,418 tons, and it may be assumed that something like 100,000 tons will be lost through accidents at sea. When all these factors are taken into consideration, this year's addition to Japan's mercantile marine will amount to 232,255 tons. It is believed that this increase in tonnage, coupled with the disappearance of the temporary extra demand on freight space, will go appreciably to lower the charter rate. Accordingly the authorities are not contemplating taking any steps to restrict the charter market. If, however, rates continue to advance for a long time, the authorities will not hesitate to take any necessary measures."

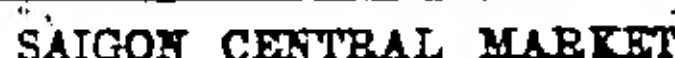
Second Mate's Appeal.

A former Barry pilot, Mr. Wm. Charles Prethero, appeared to the Admiralty Divisional Court, consisting of Mr. Justice Horridge and Mr. Justice Hill, from the judgment of a court of inquiry, held at Cardiff, suspending his certificate. The Cardiff court, consisting of Mr. Lewis, stipendiary magistrate, sitting with nautical assessors, found that the stranding last June, of the steamer Peregrine was due to the wrongful act of the appellant in his omission to call the master, as instructed, in the event of land being sighted or bad weather coming on. The appellant, while admitting that there were banks of fog, contended that the weather was not so bad as to warrant him calling the master. The court suspended his certificate for two years. Appellant was represented as counsel by Mr. Noad, instructed by Messrs. Wm. A. Crump and Son, of 17, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3, London agents for Mr. Gilbert Robertson, Cardiff, and Mr. Given and Mr. Branson represented the Government, instructed by the solicitor of the Board of Trade. Mr. Noad urged that the men of the Mercantile Marine, at this time of day, did not require any such exemplary sentence to deter them from faulty navigation. In the judgment of the court below it was said the appellant navigated the vessel at full speed for three-quarters of an hour in a dense fog in the English Channel, in and near the tracks of great ships, and this might have resulted in a collision with appalling disaster to life. The Cardiff Court held that there should be a stern warning to deter others from such recklessness and dangerous navigation. Mr. Noad urged that the sentence was excessive, and it should at once be mitigated by the Admiralty Court. There was no need for any exemplary purpose in the sentence, Mr. Justice Horridge, delivering the judgment of the Admiralty Court, said their Lordships thought the sentence too severe, and in the circumstances they would reduce it to one year's suspension, to date from September last.

Codes.—A.B.C., 5th. A.Z. Français,
Omnibus and Private.

**REINFORCED CONCRETE IS ABSOLUTELY
FIRE PROOF AND OFFERS SUBSTANTIAL
RESISTANCE TO EARTHQUAKE SHOCK.**

Industrial materials for railways,
actories, mines, iron, steel, pipes,
angle bars, steel joists, iron
sheets, motors and Fichet's fire-
proof safes.



Private and Public Buildings, Factories, Godowns, Tunnels, Foundations in bad ground, by compressed air. Walls, Drains, Sewers. Churches, Hotels and Hospitals.

Reinforced Concrete SPECIALISTS.

EISHI ONO, Madagor.
Hongkong, 11th March, 1912.

W. D. & H. O. WILLS' HIGH GRADE

"Embassy"

NO. 77
CIGARETTES.



OBTAINABLE AT ALL TOBACCONISTS.

POST OFFICE.

No unofficial letter addressed to Abood, Abou or Mohammara in the Persian Gulf may exceed eight ounces in weight.

The importation by post into Japan of foreign rice, except such as may be imported by the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce and the persons designated by him, is prohibited.

This prohibition is not applicable to rice imported into Taiwan (Formosa) and Karabato (Japanese Saghalien).

The Parcel Post Service to the Portuguese Colonies in West Africa and to Spanish Offices in Morocco (except for Prisoners-of-War) is suspended.

Until further notice parcels for civil addresses in the provinces of Udine, Vicenza, Treviso, Padova, Venezia and Belluno in Italy will not be accepted for transmission unless posted under the British War Office Permit.

On and after May 1st 1918, Imperial Postal Orders will be cashed in India at the rate of 1/6 to the rupee.

OUTWARD MAILS.

TO-MORROW.

Straits and Bangkok—9th June, 9 a.m.
Egypt and Europe via Suez—9th June, 9 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via Keelung—9th June, 9 a.m.
Tientsin—9th June, 9 a.m.
Fakhoi and Haiphong—9th June, 9 a.m.
Saigon—9th June, 9 a.m.

MONDAY, 10th June.

Swatow—10th June, 10 a.m.
Shanghai, N. China, Japan via Nagasaki, Yokohama, United States, Canada, United States, Central, and S. America and Europe via Victoria, B.C.—11th June, Registration 9.45 a.m. Letter 10.30 a.m.

TUESDAY, 11th June.

Formosa via Keelung, Shanghai, North China, Japan via Nagasaki, Yokohama, United States, Central, and S. America and Europe via Victoria, B.C.—11th June, Registration 9.45 a.m. Letter 10.30 a.m.

Shanghai and North China—11th June, 11 a.m.

Tientsin—11th June, 11 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—11th June, Noon.

Formosa via Keelung, Shanghai, North China, Japan via Nagasaki, Yokohama, United States, Central, and S. America and Europe via Victoria, B.C.—11th June, Registration 11.45 a.m. Letter 12.30 p.m.

THURSDAY, 13th June.

Shanghai and North China—13th June, 2 p.m.

FRIDAY, 14th June.

Philippine Islands—14th June, 2 p.m.

SATURDAY, 15th June.

Tientsin—15th June, 11 a.m.

NOTICES.

ASAHI BEER.



WEATHER REPORT.

June 7d. 12h. 18m.—No returns from Japan. Pressure has increased slightly at the majority of reporting stations: it is probably highest over S. Japan. The southern depression remains.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.42 inch. Total six January 1st 16.38 inches against an average of 16.88 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

| District | Forecast |
|---|--|
| 1 Hongkong to Gap Rock | E. & S.E. winds, fresh to moderate; cloudy, some rain. |
| 2 Formosa Channel | N. winds, moderate. |
| 3 South coast of China bet. H.K. and Lamoo | The same as No. 1. |
| 4 South coast of China bet. H.K. and Hainan | The same as No. 1. |

China Coast Meteorological Register, June 7, a.m.

| Station | Hour | Barometer | Temperature | Humidity | D'lon. | Force | Weather |
|----------|------|-----------|-------------|----------|--------|-------|---------|
| Victoria | 6a | 29.55 | 56 | 88 | 4.0 | | |
| Hankow | 6a | 29.78 | 73 | 95 | 4.0 | | |
| Shanghai | 6a | 29.78 | 73 | 95 | 4.0 | | |
| Tientsin | 6a | 29.78 | 73 | 95 | 4.0 | | |
| Swatow | 6a | 29.78 | 73 | 95 | 4.0 | | |
| Amoy | 6a | 29.78 | 73 | 95 | 4.0 | | |
| Keelung | 6a | 29.78 | 73 | 95 | 4.0 | | |
| Formosa | 6a | 29.78 | 73 | 95 | 4.0 | | |
| Shanghai | 6a | 29.78 | 73 | 95 | 4.0 | | |
| Tientsin | 6a | 29.78 | 73 | 95 | 4.0 | | |
| Swatow | 6a | 29.78 | 73 | 95 | 4.0 | | |
| Amoy | 6a | 29.78 | 73 | 95 | 4.0 | | |
| Keelung | 6a | 29.78 | 73 | 95 | 4.0 | | |
| Formosa | 6a | 29.78 | 73 | 95 | 4.0 | | |

C. W. JEFFRIES—Chief Assistant.

Hongkong Observatory, June 7, 1918.

1 Barometer, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.
2 Temperature, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.
3 Humidity, in percentage of saturation the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.
4 Direction of Wind, to two points.
5 Force of Wind, according to Beaufort Scale.
State of Weather, b blue sky, c detached clouds, d drizzling rain, f fog, g gloomy, h hail, i lightning, o overcast, p passing showers, q squally, r rain, s snow, t thunder, v visibility, w dew wet.

METEOROLOGICAL.

| Previous | Day | On date | On date |
|---|-------|---------|---------|
| Barometer | 29.55 | 29.73 | 29.75 |
| Temperature | 76 | 74 | 73 |
| Humidity | 97 | 95 | 97 |
| Wind Direction | N.W. | E. | E. |
| Force | 2 | 5 | 5 |
| Weather | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Rain | 1.18 | 0.00 | 0.22 |
| Highest temp. at temperature of the day | 78 | 77 | 77 |
| Lowest | 64 | 64 | 64 |

H.K. Observatory, June 7, 1918.

T. F. CLAXTON, Director.

TIDE TABLE.

From 3rd June to 9th June.

| Time | High Water | Low Water |
|----------|------------|-----------|
| 1st June | 10.15 | 4.15 |
| 2nd June | 10.15 | 4.15 |
| 3rd June | 10.15 | 4.15 |
| 4th June | 10.15 | 4.15 |
| 5th June | 10.15 | 4.15 |
| 6th June | 10.15 | 4.15 |
| 7th June | 10.15 | 4.15 |
| 8th June | 10.15 | 4.15 |
| 9th June | 10.15 | 4.15 |

ENTERTAINMENTS.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

JUNE, 7th, 8th, 9th & 10th, 1918.

THE OPENING EPISODES OF

"THE SEVEN PEARLS."

EPISODE 1 (3 Parts).

EPISODE 2 (2 Parts).

"THE SULTAN'S NECKLACE" "THE BOWSTRING."

HAROLD LLOYD IN ALL ABOARD.

BRITISH GAZETTE - No. 447.

ETC., ETC.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

A Large Quantity of Machinery, Shipchandery, etc., etc.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public

Auction on

WEDNESDAY & THURSDAY

the 12th & 13th June, 1918,

commencing each day at 11 a.m.

at his Sales Rooms, Duddell

Street.

A Large Quantity of Machinery & Shipchandery etc., etc.

as follows:—

1 7 1/2 K. W. Kerosene Lighting

Set, 110 volts, complete with

switchboard and accessories.

7 Worthington Horizontal

Duplex Pumps.

3 Worthington Centrifuga

pumps.

2 Worthington Triplex power

pumps.

1 Ransomes Sims and Jeffries

Vertical Engine 10 1/2 H.P.

1 Ransomes Sims and Jeffries

Horizontal Long Stroke Engine

35/45 I. H. P.

1 Ransomes Sims and Jeffries

Horizontal Short Stroke Engine

18 H.P.

2 Vertical High Speed Air

Compressors with Air Receivers.

1 Automatic Aerated Water

Machine (complete).

1 Single Phase Motor 1 1/2 H.P.

1 Motor driven generator.

1 30 H. P. Aster Kerosene

Engine (complete).

1 Allen Jaw Riveter having a

reach of 53", suitable for operation

by steam of 60 to 70 lbs.

pressure, and also by compressed

air.

1 Drill Grinding Machine.

7 Drills.

Also

Brass and Iron Angles, Globe

and Check Valves, Steel Ham-

mers 1 1/2 to 12 lbs., Rubber Gloves,

Asbestos Powder, Steel Angles,

Leclanche Glass Jars, Glass

bottles, 100 doz. Mattocks, Steel

Wheel Barrows, Chubb's Locks

and Padlocks, Porcelain Cru-

cibles, Mechanical Indicators,

Wotan and Carbon Lamp (100-

220 volts) sundry electric gear

and fittings.

And

2 Chubb's Safes.

1 Chatwood Safe.

1 Egger's Safe (Extra large)

1 French Cabinet Safe

25 cases Nitric Acid

5 cases Pick Handles

24 G. E. & Westinghouse 16"

Fans

25,000 Cartridges Remington '22

short

14 Sheets Admiralty, Drab and

Red Rubber Sheetings

On view from Monday, the

10th June, 1918.

Catalogues will be issued.

Terms—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT

Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 29th May, 1918.

THE Undersigned has received

instructions to sell by Public

Auction on

WEDNESDAY the 12th June,

1918,

at his Sales Rooms, Duddell

Street.

500 Mild Steel Pipes 2" diam-

eter 19 1/2' length (Extra heavy)

5 1/2 lbs. to foot.

84 Coils Tarred Rope 1 1/2" to 2".

And

1 Theodolite.

1 1 1/2 K. W. Transformer 75

cycles 100 volts.

On view from Monday the

10th inst.

Terms—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT

Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 29th May, 1918.

Printed and Published for the Proprietor, by George William

Cade Barnett at 11, Lee House Street, in the City of Victoria

Hong Kong.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.

AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER

AND SURVEYOR.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

MR. GEO. P. LAMMERT has

received instructions to

sell by Public Auction

ON

MONDAY

the 10th day of June, 1918, at

3 o'clock in the afternoon at his

Sale Room in Duddell Street,

Victoria, Hongkong.

THE VERY VALUABLE

LEASEHOLD PROPERTY

situate in Bonham Road and

comprising all that piece or

parcel of ground registered in

the Land Office as SECTION I

OF INLAND LOT NO. 605

Together with a three storied

European house known as No.

26 BONHAM ROAD.

IN ONE LOT.

The property contains an area

of about 2,752 square feet and is

held under a Crown Lease for

995 years.

For further particulars and

conditions of sale apply to

MESSRS. DEACON, LOOKER,

DEACON & HARBSTON,

1, Des Voeux Road, Central,

Vendors' Solicitors.

or

To MR. GEO. P. LAMMERT,

The Auctioneer.

Hongkong, May 27th, 1918.

GERMAN AND ENGLISH

WAR DEBTS.

Zurich, Switzerland, March 18.

—At the beginning of this year,

the consolidated debt of Germany

amounted to 81,000,000,000

marks, of which 72,000,000,000

were war loans. This contrasted

with a 49,000,000,000 mark fund-

ed debt of England, of which

38,000,000,000 was in war-loan

issues. At the opening of this

present month, the floating debt

of Imperial Germany was 45,000,

000,000 marks; of the United

Kingdom, 58,000,000,000.

This means that Germany's war

loans had reached double the

amount of England's, and that,

notwithstanding this fact, the

floating debt, is 80 per cent. of